

4
a territory governed from Washington—quite different from a self governing State. Hawaii has a population of 426,645, with 156,849 Japanese.

Theodore Roosevelt, who had so much to do with the "Gentlemen's Agreement," gave as his opinion in 1909, that the Americans and Japanese who go to each other's countries should be only travelers and students with no settlement. He said this would tend to mutual respect and friendliness.

These Japanese in the Pacific islands would be American citizens living under the flag and in their own racial habitat. With their darker skins and black hair, the Japanese are biologically suited to all these islands. The families would thrive.

These American-born Japanese relocated in Hawaii and islands of the Pacific should be treated kindly with a choice of island positions wherever open and consideration as to former property. But if injustice is done, as will have to be in some instances, these same Japanese-Americans must face the fact that it is not our doing but because of the terrible injustice done us by their own countrymen. We are suffering loss of property and life; they should suffer, too.

One fine thing about deciding definitely to relocate all American-born Japanese citizens of the United States on islands of the Pacific, is that their status will be settled and also what to do with them until the war ends. Some might be assigned to special work in outlying islands after the war for which educational courses may be necessary. It is certain that here in the Pacific, our American-born Japanese citizens will find opportunity and a chance for leadership, under the protection of our flag.

But all relocated in Hawaii and the Pacific islands must be of unquestioned patriotism. In order to sift out these loyal Japanese it becomes necessary to determine those who will, without any doubt, be repatriated from the mainland,



"Fellow Americans, are you getting a sound, restful eight hours of sleep every night?"

Hawaii, and Pacific islands, directly to Japan. They are:

1. Aliens and those openly sympathizing with Japan. The recent trouble in the relocation camps of Manzanar, California, and Poston, Arizona, indicates that there are still many undesirables outside special military internment camps for the most dangerous aliens.

2. All dual citizens—the Japanese are the only nationality to establish a dual citizenship. In spite of our law that American-born Japanese children are American citizens, alien parents registered about one-third the American-born Japanese children as citizens of Japan. Stanley High says 60 percent are so registered. These should be repatriated with their parents. The children will put up a strong plea of innocence, but it is probably a question of like

parents, like children. These disloyal parents have had their chance. This was a fair test, fairer than any possible test now.

3. Most of those sending money and other treasures to Japan in the months prior to the Pearl Harbor attack. Records in the postoffices of Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Seattle will be revealing. We understand many offices were flooded with such mail. The Bible says that where our treasure is, there will our hearts be also.

4. All American-born Japanese sent back to be educated in Japan. These are considered the most dangerous class. They have in most instances been returned to the United States to carry on espionage and sabotage.

These four groups should be repatriated direct to Japan.

SOLDIERS-BY-CELLULOID

(Continued from page 21)

continued: "On the surface this series of educational films seemed to be of paramount importance for quick training, but events proved otherwise. At Fort Sill the really vital things in military science were reduced to animated drawings combined with some photographs of living models." How motion picture technique has matured in the generation since these first crude animated diagrams were shown is strikingly illustrated by the new military and industrial films, both with records of forty percent training-time reduction.

While our fighting men are getting part of their basic military training by the use of films, the folks on the home front are going to movie school, too.

Pop may never have been able to hang a picture without banging his thumb, but he's learning to operate a boring mill or a turret lathe. Sis is wearing overalls and carrying a lunch box and turning out gimmicks by the thousand, every one aimed at the heart of a Jap or a Jerry. Mom is in there, too. The folks mean it when they say they want to do something real to help win this here war. It isn't front page news now when a factory announces it needs 20,000 women and 5,000 men beyond draft age. In Cleveland, a band of over 100 business men leave their desks at 5 and instead of hunting up the pipe and the slippers, turn to at a factory, working a full shift on war production. America never saw anything quite like the practical way in which people who

never worked with their hands before are learning to do so now.

This work of production is being speeded enormously by the use of industrial training films produced by the Office of Education of the Federal Government. Some industries, of course, had been using industrial films for several years, but on a relatively small scale. Now all of the big companies use films for practical training as a matter of routine. The results are proving spectacular. Simultaneously with the fall of bombs in the far Pacific cameras went to work on the home front. Not, at first, with wholehearted backing of industrial production chiefs. Many were skeptical. Pictures were adopted, on the whole, in much the same spirit that a thousand other untried procedures

Interview with Clyde Shoemaker, L.A., July 23, 1943

Shoemaker with Lechner is the most violent anti-Japanese voice in S. California. S. is even more radical on the subject than L., advocating deportation or at least deprivation of citizenship after the war. S. said he was determined to get the Pacific Coast Japanese Prob. League to take this extreme stand, though he was careful to point out that the League had been formed for the sole purpose of keeping the Japanese off the Coast for the duration and that the League had not yet taken a post-war stand. S. gave me the attached documents which ~~XXXX~~ (with the notes on the C. of C. Auxiliary meeting in Lechner files) fully clarify his position.

S. explained the ~~XXX~~ "why" of his extreme view. "I came to the State of Calif. at the age of three and have resided here since that time. I know every county and almost every town in the State. I represent the Western, the California, point of view. As a Californian, I have seen the Japs move in and take over some of the best parts of the state. I have seen the threat to our land, our property and our institutions. Only Californians see these things. The people of New England don't know about them and the people of Wash. don't seem to care most of the time. As a Californian, therefore, I feel completely justified in taking a stand in no uncertain terms on a problem so close to Calif. and to Calif alone. People from other states may misunderstand and decry my stand but this is a Calif. problem and Calif. must solve it."

Mr. S. gave me the documents of the Pac. Coast Jap. Problem League, in the League's file. He is one of the original members named in the articles of incorp. He was formerly an assistant district attorney for L.A.

Radio Station KFAC
Open Forum, Sunday, June 6, 1943, 7-8 P.M.

.... After more than 50 years of appeasement and a weak and vacillating policy of trying to solve the Japanese problem without offending Japan, our Government was finally brought to a recognition, by the treacherous attack upon Pearl Harbor, that the Japanese would have to be dealt with henceforth on a realistic basis. As a result, the evacuation program was eventually promulgated on February 19, 1942, some ten weeks after Pearl Harbor, under which 112,000 Japanese were removed from the Pacific Coast.

I strongly believe that the evacuation of all Japanese, both alien and American born, was thoroughly justified upon the grounds of military necessity, and I also am strongly of the opinion that all Japanese, both alien and American born, should be kept in the interior under strict control of the Army for the duration of the war.

The people along the Pacific Coast should realize, and always remember, that Japan constitutes our greatest danger and our most ruthless, barbaric and deadly enemy. We can never afford to deal with Japan, or with any of the Japs, either alien or American born, in my opinion, on any other basis than that of a realistic awareness of the everlasting Japanese plot to conquer America and destroy our civilization and enslave our people. It cannot be denied that the Japanese are the most foreign-minded and closely knitted racial group in

America. The alien Japanese constitute a foreign group who are not eligible to citizenship and who constantly adhere to Japanese traditions and customs and manner of life, and who remain fanatically loyal to Japan. The Nisei, or second generation--those born here--are characterized by strong filial piety for their alien parents, and even though born here they develop, almost without exception, the dominant racial instincts and characteristics of the Japanese.

. . . . The American people are now convinced that the Japs inherently are not assimilable as members of the American social community. Intermarriage of Japs with white persons is impossible and undesirable for various reasons, leagl, moral, and on grounds of public policy. I do not believe the Japs can ever constitute a desirable element of the community. Essentially the Japanese are a cruel and barbaric oriental race. They arrogantly boast of their superiority over other peoples. They are paganistic in their religious philosophy, they believe in and worship the Japanese Mikado as God over all; they believe in ancestor worship also; they are warlike in spirit, and are fanatically loyal to Japan and to their customs, traditions and manner of life. . . .

The Japanese can never become an integral part of our social, political or economic life. They are distinctly set apart because of their dominant racial instincts, such as intense pride or race, fanatical love for Japan, their adherence to the Japanese manner of life, their love for and loyalty to the Japanese language, and their worship of the

emperor. We can no more understand fundamental Japanese psychology than we can understand their peculiar language. The children, even though born in America, are strongly Japanese in racial characteristics, and in my opinion cannot become assimilated into the lifeblood of our country, but always remain a part of the Japanese community and are always dominated by Japanese concepts.

It is impossible to distinguish between the disloyal and the loyal, if any. They wear passive masks of inscrutability and possess instinctive traits of treachery. They are prone to fool Americans by false pretenses, and they entertain the utmost contempt for American gullibility. . . . Our military and naval commanders doubtless believed that when the final test of loyalty came, under actual wartime conditions, persons of Japanese ancestry would instinctively support the interests of Japan.

Considerations of self-protection should dictate a policy of dealing with the Japanese population on a realistic basis. We should put sentiment aside. We should recognize that under actual conditions of war and invasion people of the Japanese race present a highly potential danger of sabotage, espionage and fifth column activities. We should insist upon the retention of all of the benefits of the evacuation, not only upon the grounds of military necessity, but because we know that the Japs will never be desirable as American citizens and that we can never accept them as fellow citizens.

Beery, Los Angeles, July 21, 1943
Interview with Ben ~~Beery~~

Mr. Beery is the chairman of the 17th District American Legion Americanism Committee, one of the original incorporators of the Pacific Coast Japanese Problem League, and an attorney.

B. , before Pearl Harbor published a report on subversive activities in Southern Calif. ~~and~~ a pamphlet called "Enemy Propaganda" that was printed by the Radical Research Committee of the Calif. Legion. He is a much more moderate man than one might expect, refusing, for example, to take any stand on the post-war return of the Japanese to California. If Leon Lewis represents one extreme of the Legion, (the moderate) with regard to the Japanese and John ~~Lechner~~ ^{Lechner} and Clyde Shoemaker represent the other extreme (the radical) Beery stands someplace in between. He said he was concerned with facts and he thought the facts justified evacuation and justified keeping the Japanese off the Coast for the duration. He said "we can tell a good German ~~xxxx~~ from a bad German and we can tell a good Italian ^{these} from a bad Italian. We can understand people and can make ^{Ke} valid judgments. But the Japanese are a different matter. Our criteria fall down when it comes to the Japanese. There is no way of telling a good Japanese from a bad ^{one.}"

B. said he had supported evacuation because of the danger to W. Coast installation as well as the danger to the Japanese themselves. "But we must remember American principles after the War." B. said he thought that Shoemaker and other were "completely sincere" but he indicated a rather fundamental disagreement with them.

B. said the Pacific Coast Japanese Problem League

had ~~informally~~ been formed through the initiative of Judge Russ Avery for the specific purpose of preventing the return of Japanese to the Coast during the War. He said that he did not know whether the League would take a stand with respect to deportation, citizenship, or general post-war problems, and he indicated that he would not approve any radical action. However, as the Shoemaker and Odemar interviews clearly show, the League will take a strong stand for deportation or for deprivation of citizenship. Whether Beery will withdraw in the face of this post-war interpretation of "American principles" he did not say. I would guess that he will go along with the boys.

Japs in Our Yard

By

FREDERICK G. MURRAY, M.D.

One Approach to a Difficult After-the-War Problem

THE Japanese in the United States have been dislocated by the war. They were living and had acquired property around our main western seaports, even navy yards, docks, and airplane factories. They were just where the Japanese government wanted them located. As a war measure, they have been gathered into camps far inland.

After the war they will have to be relocated. Where will this be?

First, the majority of the aliens and undesirables will be repatriated directly to Japan, but what about the American-born Japanese who are citizens?

Should they be allowed to go back to their old homes?

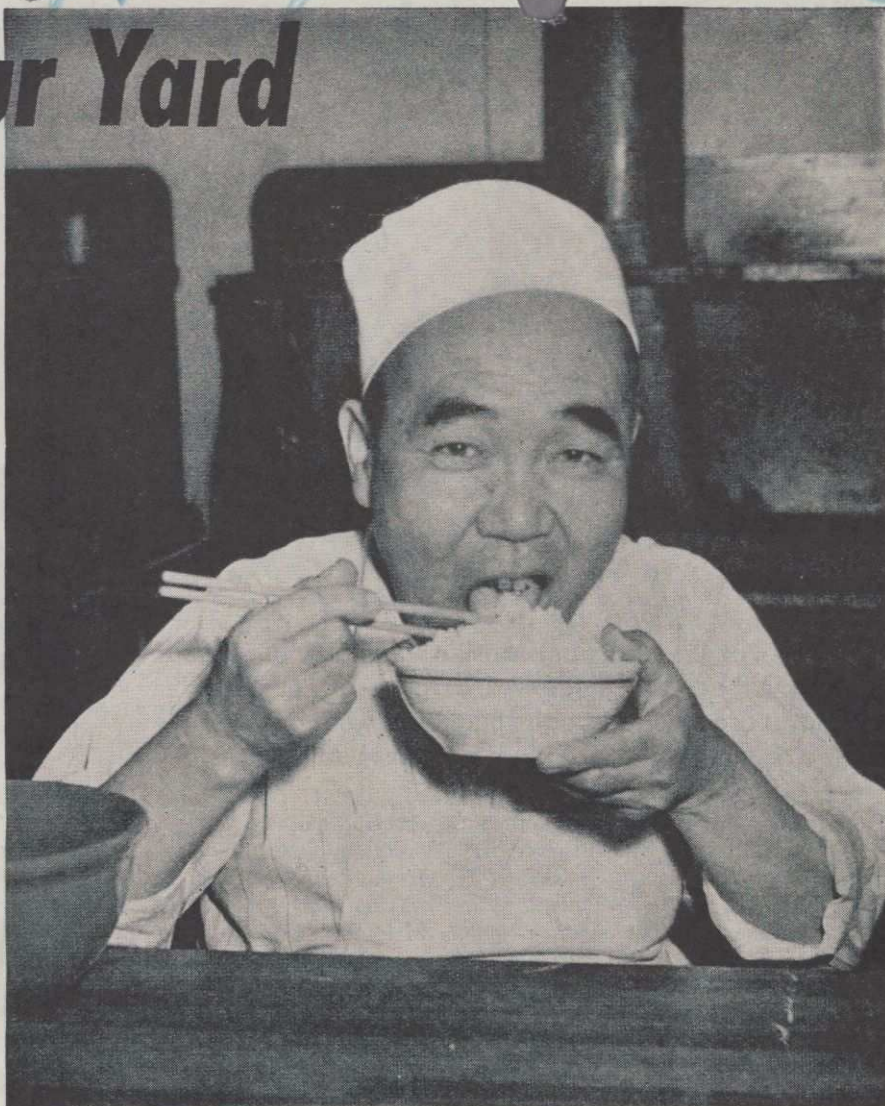
This is unthinkable because of their nearness to military establishments and the bitter animosity they have aroused through the years.

California does not want the Japanese back, "is rapidly locking the doors behind them." The Toland committee found "there is a deep seated conviction on the West Coast that all Japanese must go." This was not based on military considerations.

This deserves thoughtful consideration, coming as it does from those who brought the Japanese into the United States and have lived with them. They



They'll make it bloom, no matter how tough the going



The cook in a relocation camp eats his rice in honorable-ancestor fashion

know what it means. In the face of this, should the Federal Government foist these Japanese upon innocent and inexperienced States and communities, causing them to accept, perhaps unwillingly, a people whom the West Coast will not take back. The fact that they are making arid regions blossom is no argument.

Naturally, a man of Japanese ancestry who has served the United States as a member of the uniformed services in this war or in the First World War should be allowed to live where he wishes. He has certainly earned that right. There are more than 5,000 of these now in service. But we must be realistic about the problem we are going to face with respect to other Nipponese within our borders.

Most of us do not realize that permanent relocation centers are already planned in the following sparsely settled states: Utah, Arizona, Arkansas, Idaho, Wyoming, and Colorado. Other internment camps are in Montana, North Dakota, New Mexico, and California—there may be others.

These permanent relocation centers

throughout the western States may become a dangerous proposition. There will be no vested powers in these remote regions to discriminate and restrict—hold the race in "Little Tokyos," as there was in California. In wide-open spaces and under the benevolent hand of the Government, the Japanese will be left more to themselves; with their high birthrate and economic efficiency, these centers will grow beyond all bounds. It is easy to seize power in a sparsely settled State.

Far-fetched and impossible, someone says, but no, we are forgetting that it was these same Japanese, most of them "good American-born citizens" who owned so many strategic military sites on the West Coast. How did they happen to buy their gardens, stores, and homes in these vital areas so important for defense of the coast?

With colonies in Nevada, which has a population of only 110,242, how long would it take for this fast multiplying, unresting, far-scheming race to have two Senators in Washington? And how about Wyoming, with a 250,742 population.

Gaunt and staggering,
he reached the coast
and saved his twenty
companions



The men of the Merchant Marine who carry our troops and their equipment as well as general cargo under Lend-Lease are a rough-tough lot who don't know the meaning of fear. Here's a part of their story

the medal has only recently been authorized—hence, but few have received it.

Too often the rewards have been posthumously awarded—to men who died in extreme youth but under circumstances so brilliant and dramatic that they will make bright and shining paragraphs in any history of this global war.

Hawkins Fudske wasn't there to receive his medal. A handsome, clear-eyed, intelligent youth, Fudske was the First Mate of a tanker. Steaming along under the pale radiance of a star-flecked sky off the Atlantic Coast, the tanker was sighted by a German sub skulking on the surface.

The sub opened fire without warning—a deadly rain of shell and machine-gun fire raked the vessel. With cynical point-of-view, the sub methodically followed the tanker, pouring fire into her—for two long and horrible hours. With the end of the target practice, the sub moved in close to the crippled tanker and administered the death blow by firing a torpedo.

The stricken tanker was a shattered, blazing shambles by this time. There was fire, angry and glowingly sinister. Red and vicious tongues of flame lapped hungrily below and above deck. The Master had been killed, along with several members of the crew. Fire on a tanker represents the greatest hazard in the world and when that fire gets out of control, dangerously close to an explosive and a highly inflammable cargo, the hazard is multiplied—and this was understood by every living man aboard the tanker.

With the death of the Master, First Mate Fudske, who had remained cool,

cheerful and steadfast throughout the ordeal, automatically assumed command. It was time to abandon ship and there was no time to be lost. He was helping to lower a lifeboat when the sub fired another shell into the side of the tanker. It burst and Fudske reeled back, one of his arms cruelly smashed. The injury was severe, the pain almost unbearable, but Fudske calmly ordered the crew to lower away, and using his sound arm, aided in lowering the boat.

As the boat touched the water, another shell from the U-boat exploded and again Fudske suffered terrible injuries, this time falling mortally wounded.

His eyes glazed—but his spirit remained calm and courageous. The safety of the stunned and badly battered crew depended on getting away from the sinking inferno into which the ship had been converted.

"Never mind me, fellows! Try to get the boat away." It was his last order to the crew.

Dawn was breaking as the boat pulled away; the tanker was slowly sinking, a ruddy torch of soaring flame. The sub started to submerge, an indefinite and sinister smudge against the pale gold of

(Continued on page 36)



Eventually the ship went down, but his heroic action saved the entire crew



This Issei knows that success in truck farming means keeping everlastingly at it



Checking in at the first Jap evacuation colony in the Owens Valley of California



The Tensho-Do Drugstore and the Miyako Hotel in Los Angeles, before Pearl Harbor



Left to right, a Nissei, born here, and an Issei, born in Japan

Will the home-loving people of the hill country in Arkansas wake up 20 years hence and find their farms in the hands of the Japanese? The people of all these States where permanent relocation centers are planned, should keep their heads level and use their common sense. Should they, along with California, be locking their doors now?

THE place of relocation should not be the choice of the American-born Japanese, because of their undependability as citizens. Will they be any different in the future from what they were on December 7, 1941? Japanese racial characteristics ingrained for centuries are not changed quickly. How many of these people, if given the same chance to help Japan, would have acted like the traitor Harada?

The afternoon of the Pearl Harbor sneak attack, a Japanese pilot who had bombed Honolulu made an emergency landing on the small island of Niihau. Hawila, Hawaiian cowboy, immediately seized the pilot's gun and papers; but Harada, Hawaiian-born Japanese and American citizen, sided with the unarmed pilot, as did an older Japanese. America meant nothing to them. Another loyal Hawaiian, Benihakaka Kanaheli, and his wife succeeded in bashing out the brains of the pilot.

Like Harada, citizenship meant nothing to the great body of Hawaiian-born Japanese in the hour of Japan's treacherous attack.

None tried to save Hawaii. How could these Japanese brought up with so many privileges, some even educated in mainland universities and Christian colleges, allow this treacherous attack upon their island home, upon their planes, their ships, their fellow-citizens—the soldiers and sailors—who died in the hatches and holds with no chance to escape? With so many alien Japanese and so much fifth-column activity, these Hawaiian-born Japanese certainly had a foreboding and guilty knowledge of what was coming.

(Continued on page 42)

When Germany Quits

By **FREDERICK W. BEEKMAN**

A plea to Americans to remember, now the United Nations have the upper hand, that Germany enthusiastically supported Hitler while he was winning, and should take the consequences of partnership in his terroristic policy, once civilization has destroyed him

We ought to know by now that the road will be difficult even after the Nazis have thrown in the sponge



Illustrated by **JOHN CASSEL**

THE newspapers report that thousands of copies of a "Manifesto Against Race Hatred" are now circulating in the British Isles, signed by a large number of prominent men and women, that "it is a socialist reply to the campaign of hatred and revenge against the German people being conducted by a group led by Lord Vansittart."

The Manifesto further charges that "this hate campaign is being carried on as a mask for vicious and reactionary social and economic policies, which if they prevailed would wreck the possibilities of a just and lasting peace and that the campaign tends to blind people to the fundamental causes of the war," which it argues "is not found in the inherent wickedness of any person, class or nation, but in the motives and organization of modern political and economic nation-states."

I have not seen the literature of the Vansittart group nor the Socialist Mani-

festo. I have read certain comments pro and con and listened to a radio broadcast from London by Bob Trout, following his interview with Lord Vansittart. From these I received the direct impression that the latter denies that his campaign is motivated by hate of the German people, and that it is not a mask for anything.

If my impression is correct, then the issues as to "hate" and "a mask" are joined, and by direct implication the further issue, which the Manifesto raises when it charges that "the cause of the war is to be found in the motives and organization of modern political and economic nation-states." Finally, Vansittart turns the "mask" charge back upon his critics by alleging that their interest in raising the "hate" issue is to be found in their determination to bring about a European and world socialism, as the cure-all for its ills.

The Vansittart group reiterates that it is protesting against a position taken

by a large section of the British people following World War I, which they consider unsound in fact and because of which the present war was made inevitable, while prudent provision against it was neglected not only by the British people and government but by those in other countries under British influence.

The chief reason for their campaign of education, they openly state, is their conviction that those they oppose are now preparing to attempt to lead a post-war Britain and the world along the same path as before and with the same fatal result.

What was this position which is held unsound and contributory to the present war, and if maintained will contribute to "the next war," and who were those holding it? With the coming to power of J. Ramsay MacDonald in the early twenties, backed by socialists, pacifists, labor and many church groups, British

The AMERICAN LEGION Magazine

in war industries, agriculture, and in other essential occupations."

The program, though not yet entirely adequate, is under way. As the placement agency of the War Manpower Commission, the USES is finding jobs for the handicapped ready to go to work. The State Rehabilitation Divisions of the Office of Education, with the coöperation of state and county departments and private agencies, get them ready to go to work. They arrange for medical and surgical repairs, supply braces, artificial limbs, spectacles and other like appliances when needed and provide whatever specialized training is required. Working closely together, all these organizations facilitate the disabled's return to normal employment with the least possible delay and the maximum efficiency.

In meeting the demand created by the manpower shortage, these Federal and State agencies are building a backlog of experience that will be of great value as war casualties mount. World War Number One left 330,000 candidates for rehabilitation. It may be anticipated that today's conflict, with the greater number of men involved and with improved medical technique for saving lives, will mean a far greater number to be returned to normal living.

Here is something for The American Legion to ponder deeply, to study and work for.

From a very practical standpoint, the rehabilitation of the handicapped pays in dollars and cents. In the past 22 years,

the Federal and State civilian programs have brought back to normal employment 150,000 persons, at an average cost of about \$300 per capita. The earnings of these hundred and fifty



thousand have averaged \$1000 a year, while at an estimated \$500 each, it would have cost \$75,000,000 annually to have supported them in idleness. Not only was this vast sum saved, but since their rehabilitation, these physically handicapped have added \$150,000,000 a year to the national income.

Whether they cost us seventy-five million a year or a billion, we should pay disabled veterans every cent of it. We would gladly spend whatever it costs to keep them in comfort—and idleness—the rest of their lives if that were the

best to pay our debt to them. But the debt we shall owe these men, wounded in the service of our country, cannot be expressed in dollars. We would not be paying it if we were to set them aside from the life of our country and theirs, a sort of living dead, honored but half-forgotten. Nor will they want such treatment.

What they will want is to take their places once again in the ranks of normal living, not *different* but *the same* as all other Americans. They will want to be independent, and self-reliant. They will want to live the same whole, rounded, useful life as their countrymen. *That* is what we shall owe these men who are fighting now in the uniform we once wore—and it will be *our* responsibility to see that every resource of science—medical, psychological, economic—is drawn upon to pay this debt to them.

But in the meantime we are at war, and the debt every one of us owes to his country is to play his full part in this war, to the very uttermost of his ability. The crippled, the blind, the deaf and the paralyzed are giving their best to America. Let us who walk straight and see and hear and have the use of all our limbs ask ourselves if we are doing as much.

The army of the maimed is marching in the ranks of Freedom. See them, Hitler. See them, Tojo, and be afraid.

See them, any of us who is whole and is not giving all of himself to the fight for Freedom, and be ashamed.

JAPS IN OUR YARD

(Continued from page 13)

5. They are treacherous and tricky, their moral ethics entirely different from ours. For 90 years, Japan's international relationships form an infamous trail of brazen untruths. This is exemplified by the Japanese diplomats in Washington prior to December 7, 1941; by the attack on Hawaii and our other island possessions; by the Japanese wounded or those feigning wounds, throwing bombs and hand grenades at doctors and nurses who try to save them; by Japanese soldiers using the white flag to decoy United States soldiers to their death.

6. They are cruel and hard, have bombed the wounded and hospital ships, deliberately shot seamen of torpedoed vessels, and meted out inhuman treatment to United States prisoners in Japan, even executing our airmen.

7. They are reluctant to intermarry with other races. Although some mixed marriages are reported in relocation camps now, when we were in Hawaii during World War I, there had been almost no intermarriage of Hawaiian Japanese with other races; and those islands are the world's melting pot, where

a child often represents a dozen or more races. Wherever the Japanese have colonized, their settlements have remained Japanese.

8. They established language schools wherever they had colonies in the United States and Hawaii. Here Shinto priests and Japan-educated teachers fostered dual citizenship and fifth-column activities, strengthening the ties which bound these children and their parents to Japan. In Hawaii, we resented the crowds of American-born Japanese children going from the public schools at 4 o'clock to language schools for training in the Japanese language, ideals, and culture.

Certainly, the United States should now and after this war, forbid all foreign-language schools for children as national groups. Of course Japanese, German or other languages may be taught in high schools, colleges, and universities. Foreign-born parents unwilling to bring up their children in American schools as good American citizens should be deported. They have no place in the United States.

For all these reasons and many more the races are antagonistic, incompatible,

and will never merge; even enthusiastic welfare workers admit that the Japanese will remain separate.

The government should decide the relocation question soon. It will have to act right after the war. Now is the time, when the Japanese are in camps and their property liquidated, when there are some 126,947 (1940 census) Japanese in the United States rather than later on, when there will be millions.

The only solution, far sighted and safe for our own country, is to relocate the American-born Japanese citizens from the United States mainland in the Territory of Hawaii and other Pacific islands in our possession like Guam, Wake, Midway, Samoa, and others. Here our American-born Japanese citizens would find congenial homes. They would take the places of Japanese aliens and undesirables repatriated to Japan. Although too many second generation Japanese are seeking white collar jobs, plantation machinery and vocational education are helping them fit into the island economy.

The main reason why the Japanese are safer in Hawaii is that the islands form



Copr. 1943, Pabst Brewing Company, Milwaukee, Wisc.

We're growing friends in our Victory Garden!

YES, we're having plenty of company these days—digging out there in the back yard.

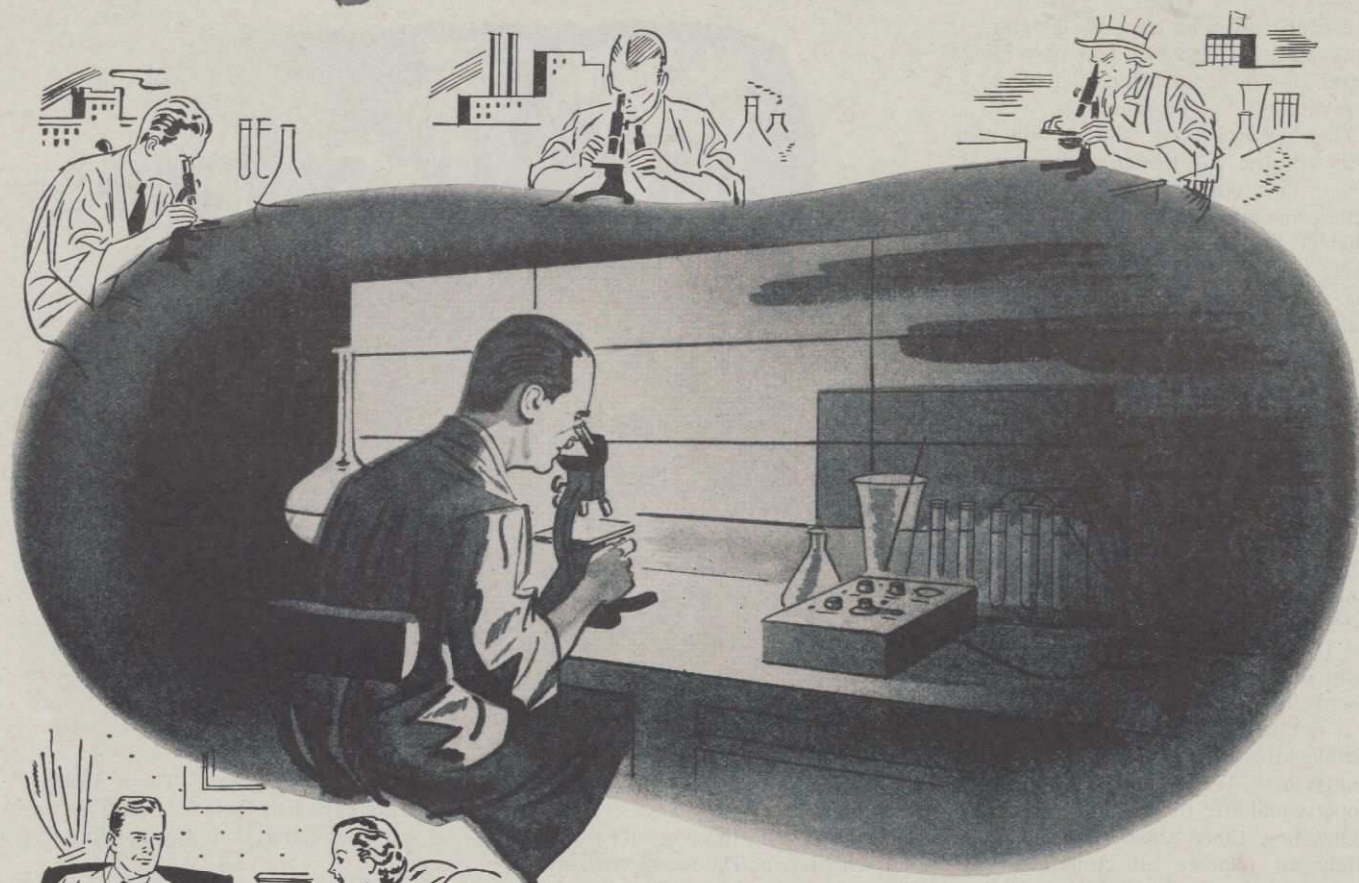
"Neighbors, passersby, folks to whom we've seldom said more than 'How do you do!' often stop and admire our rows of sprouting vegetables. Usually that's a good excuse to knock off work for a few minutes—whereupon I suggest: 'You know, something tall and cold would taste mighty good right now. Won't you folks join us in a glass of beer?'"

"Well, when those frosty bottles of Pabst Blue Ribbon come out on the tray, we all sort of let down and relax. It's mighty pleasant." All over America, people are rediscovering the simple pleasures of life. Home...back porch...neighbors. And more than ever, Pabst Blue Ribbon Beer has become a symbol of friendly companionship.

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City..... State.....

3,000 Here for Legion Meet



Visiting Legionnaires today stormed Civic Auditorium to register for three-day state convention. Here

are shown a portion of the visitors signing their names, others wait to sign up.

—Call-Bulletin Photograph.

Roundup of All Freed Japs Proposed in Resolution

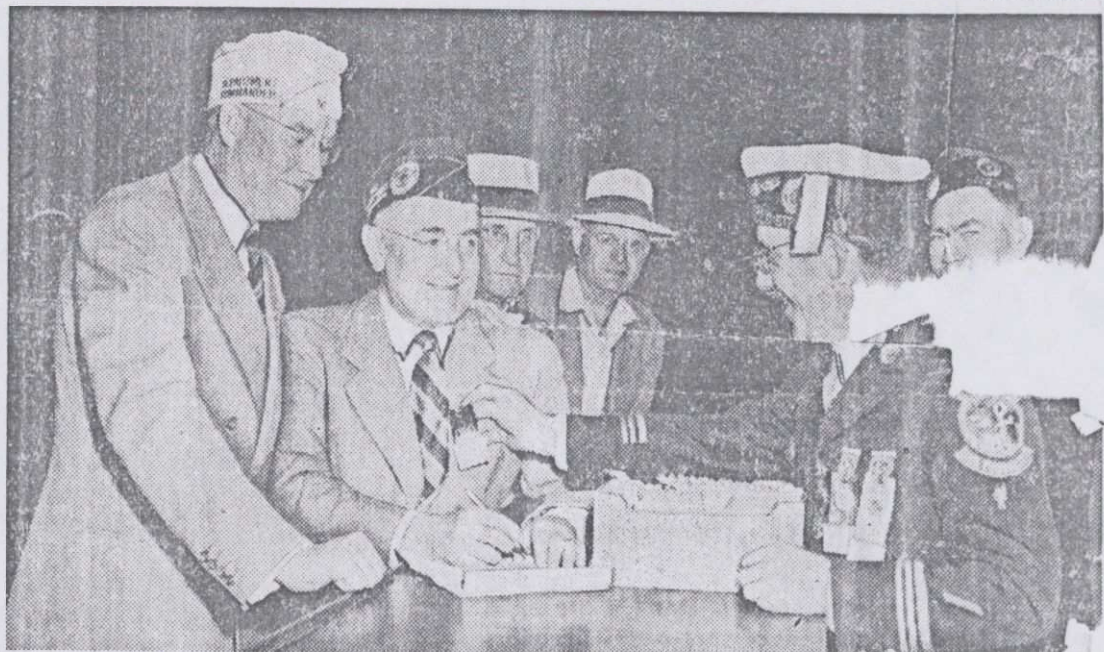
Continued From Page One

going to be after the war, when they learn of Japanese barbarisms?" he asked, adding:

"This is not the time to take the Japs out of camps and put them back into universities.

"Nothing worse could happen to the morale of our boys on the fighting front. We want them particularly to know our attitude on Japanese exclusion—or whatever you want to call it."

Roane Waring, national Legion commander, scheduled to address convention delegates this afternoon, urged Army control of Jap camps upon his arrival here for convention sessions.



Eighth District Commander Bertram Miback here registers Congressman B. W. Gearhart for the state American Le-

gion convention, while State Commander Leon Happell (left) looks on. Others mi-
legionnaires here for meet.

—Call-Bulletin Photograph.

CRITICIZES WRA

"Japanese in relocation camps should be under strict Army supervision at all times. The War Relocation Authority is not properly manned or equipped and handles the Japanese problem as theorists and idealists," Waring said.

"They (the WRA) are afflicted with sweet dreams," he added. "The Army would be practical."

Convention delegates gathered in the auditorium following flag raising ceremonies by Sons of the Legion, Boy Scouts and Boy Scout Cub units, and a Marine color guard carried the colors to the auditorium stage.

Convention sessions will close Wednesday, with election of officers. Candidates for department commander are two Los Angeles attorneys, Dee Holder and William Haughton.

GEARHART SPEAKER

Among the first speakers to address convention delegates were Congressmen B. W. Gearhart of Fresno, past state commander of the Legion, and Mayor Angelo J. Rossi.

Gearhart, addressing an assembly which included not only veterans of World War I, but also scores of veterans of the present war who joined the Legion after their honorable discharge from service, declared:

"When peace comes again, the American Legion must lead in the restoration of liberty. Ours is the responsibility of holding high the torchlight of freedom.

"The American Legion must constitute the champion of returning soldiers. We must find



ROANE WARING

employment for those 10,000,000 returning Americans."

FAITH IN DEMOCRACY

Urging faith in American democracy, Gearhart asserted:

"There are too many people of high influence who have lost faith in our kind of government. We of the Legion have not lost faith in that kind of government. We still believe in that system."

MAYOR'S WELCOME

Mayor Rossi welcomed Legionnaires to San Francisco for their convention, and told them:

"In welcoming you here this morning, I do so with a strong feeling in my heart that it is my sacred duty as the mayor of this great city to work with you so that in the future the once almost extinguished flame . . . of liberty shall burn

brilliantly in the minds and hearts of men forever."

Delegates, instructed to stay out of the city until Sunday in order to make room for service men on weekend visits to the city, began arriving yesterday. Registration continued throughout yesterday and today.

First events scheduled today were sessions by twenty Legion subcommittees, whose chairmen later today were slated to report to the main convention body in the auditorium.

Happell announced that the convention would be devoted entirely to business matters.

"It's really not a convention at all," he said, "but a war-time caucus. The only entertainment feature will be a midnight show for the convention delegates tonight."

40 AND 8 FEATURE

Another feature of the opening day's Legion program was the annual "Grand Wreck" of the Forty and Eight, slated this evening in Eagles Auditorium.

Pre-convention events of Legionnaires here were topped by a pageant attended by approximately 5,000 persons in War Memorial Opera House last night, and election of Forty and Eight officers.

John Inman of Los Angeles was elected to head the Forty and Eight group, succeeding W. A. Henderson of San Francisco.

Other highlights of the con-

vention program include state convention of the Auxiliary, slated to open row in the War Memorial House, and addresses by Governor Earl Warren at Tuesday morning's sessions and by Representative Warren C. Magnuson of Washington state Tuesday afternoon.

THE CALL BULLETIN

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

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THE CALL-BULLETIN, VOL. 174, NO. 15

SAN FRANCISCO, MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1943 11.7/5c DAILY

LEGION HITS AT FREEING ANY JAPS

Opposition to release of Japs from relocation camps marked opening of the American Legion's twenty-fifth annual state convention here today, as more than 3,000 veterans of two world wars gathered for a three-day streamlined wartime conclave.

ARMY CONTROL

Following opening ceremonies in Civic Auditorium here, convention officials disclosed that a resolution proposing immediate roundup of all Japs hitherto released by the War Relocation Authority was before the convention's resolutions committee.

The resolution also proposed that relocation camps be placed entirely under Army control.

AGAINST PUSSYFOOTING

Leon Happell of Stockton, state commander of the Legion, who presided at convention sessions, criticized the WRA release of Japs and said:

"I asked the resolutions committee not to pussyfoot on this Japanese subject. We have got to face this problem. We have got to look at the Japanese situation from 50 to 100 years from now.

"You can imagine how the Japanese would multiply in 50 years."

JAP BARBARIANS

Happell urged that the Jap be held in relocation camps and said that the government should stop trying to work out a "social problem" with them now.

"How do we know what the frame of mind of our people is

Continued on Page 3, Column

Blue Stamps H. V. W. Valie

EDITORIAL PAGE
OF

The Future of The Legion

Crucial Policies Will Be Formulated At Veterans' Convention Starting Today

The departmental convention of the American Legion, which opens here today, is an event of crucial significance for California and for the entire nation.

It is the purpose of the convention to formulate recommendations calculated to expedite the winning of the war, and to assure the maintenance of peace after the war, for presentation to the forthcoming national conclave of the organization.

The influence of the California department in the national policies of the Legion is well known, and it is to be assumed that the recommendations of the San Francisco convention will exert a powerful influence on the national meeting. The fact that Roane Waring, national Legion commander, is to attend the local convention is evidence of that.

And there can be no doubt that the Legion will wield an influence in national policies in the years to come far greater than that it has exerted in the past quarter century.

Too Many Were There

During that period its influence was considerable, but its voice too often was not heeded.

Since the first world conflict the members of the Legion have striven consistently for the peaceful preservation of the American principles for which they fought, and for which, too frequently, they saw their buddies die.

But being specialists in war, they foresaw the possibility of a recurrence of war, and sought to warn their country of it, and to prepare their country for it. They succeeded to some extent, and for that we now are grateful, and at the same time regretful that so many were deaf to their pleas and arguments.

The Legion accomplished what it did with a membership of some 1,000,000 veterans, drawn from a total of some 4,500,000 who were under arms in 1917 and 1918.

Now it has thrown its lists open to the 10,000,000 who will emerge as veterans of this war. Its membership will be great, and its influence proportionately potent in the years to come.

Demands Will Be Heard

Representing every social and economic stratum in this nation, the Legionnaires of the future will speak as the composite voice of the American people. They will demand, as they have in the past, the preservation of those verities for which they fought; and they will oppose, as one, bondage under any name.

As men who have endured the privations of war and have sacrificed their careers and offered their lives to preserve America, they will not regard kindly those who, in the enjoyment of civilian life, saw in the war only opportunity for personal gain; nor will they tolerate those who would submit this nation to the doctrines and practices it now is opposing with the force of arms.

When the war ends they will lay down the arms they have borne against the enemies without America, but they will continue relentlessly their fight against the enemies within America.

It is the strategy of that fight that is being plotted here now, and for that reason the convention starting today is one of unusual moment.